



THE JOURNAL

of the

Token And Medal Society

VOLUME IV

July-September 1964

NUMBER 3

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This issue of the Journal will be the last issue by our present editor. Beginning with the Fall issue Cliff Mishler will take over.

The Journal for the past year has been of very high caliber and much work has gone into it by Mr. Hoch. The thanks of the Society are certainly due him for his work the past year.

Our new editor, Mr. Mishler is known by most members due to his many contributions to TAMS. He was one of the founders at the first meeting in Detroit and has been untiring in his efforts to forward the aims of the Society. We can be assured that the Journal will continue to be of the same high caliber.

The past year has seen the successful reprint of Dr. Wrights listing on early tradesman tokens and our society has profited by this. We plan to again publish something that is needed in the token and medal field. The next work will be determined at Cleveland.

The treasurer informs me that 340 members have failed to pay their 1964 dues. We hope this is an oversight by those of you who are delinquent and that you will get them in to George Hatie right away. Altho we have gained many new members the past year, a loss of 340 old ones is far too many.

Paul Hamm

NEW TAMS MEDAL



Description: Size - 1-9/16" diameter. Struck by The Wendell-Northwestern Inc. of Minneapolis.

Obverse: TAMS offician seal. Reverse: Legends around the outer edge will read, FOURTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLAGE / "THE FOREST CITY".

The central legends, in smaller lettering, (two large and two small stars) / HELD IN / CONJUNCTION / WITH THE ANNUAL / A. N. A. CONVENTION / (decorative feature) / AUGUST 21st / Cleveland / 1964.

Price: Bronze \$1.25, Silver \$4.00.

A medal commemorating the 4th annual meeting of the Token and Medal Society, held in Cleveland on August 21st., 1964 is now available to members. Those desiring a copy of our society's second medal may order from the national secretary, William Spilman, P.O.Box 1122, Waynesboro, Virginia 22980.

"IF YOU HAVE NOT PAID YOUR 1964 DUES TO GEORGE HATIE, TREASURER, 4200 PENOBSCOT BLDG., DETROIT 26, MICH. THIS IS THE LAST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL THAT YOU WILL RECEIVE. THE SOCIETY HAS CARRIED YOU AS A MEMBER THE GREATER PART OF THE YEAR AND YOU HAVE RECEIVED THREE JOURNALS. THE REST IS UP TO YOU --- BE SURE YOUR \$3 DUES HAVE BEEN SENT FOR 1964."

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- 17 Wayne Johnson, 1525 Nantuckett, Houston, Texas, 77027.
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- 78 Robert C. Willbanks, P.O. Box 6592, Phoenix, 5, Arizona
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- 888 Joseph E. Falk, P.O. Box 122, Andale, Kansas, 67001

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- 230 Murray A. Popple, c/o Newburger Loeb & Co., 5 Hanover Sq.,
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- 318 Carl P. Kaufmann, Tribes Hill, N.Y.
- 557 Mrs. Mary L. Tuttle, 5545 Las Alturas Ter., San Diego 14, Calif.

DECEASED

- 95 Archer M. Graham, Draper, Virginia, 24324

UNDELIVERED JOURNALS

The Secretary has received nearly 30 Journals, returned by the postoffice as undeliverable, because of address changes. In most cases, the postoffice has written the new address on the envelope. It costs TAMS 12¢ to redeem these Journals, and 12¢ to remail them with the new address. PLEASE! This expense could be avoided if each member would remember to send the Secretary their new address as soon as they move.

A GOOF....CORRECTED

The apology of the TAMS advertising manager goes to member John Hook, who had a 1/4 page ad included in our last issue. The street address was listed "Edgewater" and that is WRONG. Mr. Hook's business is on "Edgewood"...so if any TAMS members ordered from Mr. Hook and have received no reply, it may be because the letter was mis-sent. Mr. Hook's message appears correctly in this issue.

MISSING MEMBER

The last mail sent to Clara Dykes, #421, 349 N. Carson, Terrance, California has been returned to the Secretary as undeliverable. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Member Dykes is urged to send this information onto the Secretary at their earliest convenience.

---- WANTED ----

Information concerning Medals and Numismatic Items issued in connection with the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 in Philadelphia.

I am in the final stage of completing a catalog dealing with these items and will appreciate any assistance from TAMS members.

I would like to correspond with other collectors of this series.

HANK SPANGENBERGER

P.O. Box 272-T

—ALSO—

WANTED TO BUY

Medals and numismatic items related any major U.S. World's Fair or Exposition. Please send rubbing, description and price to

Johnson City, N.Y.

TAMS VIGNETTES

Tokens and Medals of Unusual Interest - No. 4

By Arlie R. Slabaugh

THE STEVENS-DURYEA CAR



The first of these vignettes was about a medal depicting the Rambler bicycle, which became a car; the third was on the first Indianapolis Speedway Race; this one discusses the Stevens Duryea car. If readers by now think I must be an old car fan, there is a lot of truth in it. I trust that many readers will have a like interest, but for those of you that do not, I promise that the next Vignette will be on a different subject.

Although there are several claimants, it is generally conceded that Charles E. Duryea and Frank Duryea built the first saleable gasoline powered car in America during 1892, followed by a heavier model in 1893 (often considered the first). It is now in the Smithsonian Institution.

The Duryea brothers were one of several famous brother teams in the automobile business. (Others are Stanley, Dodge, Studebaker, Fisher.) Born on a farm near Peoria, Illinois, they went as young men to Chicopee Falls, Mass. where Charles worked for a bicycle company and Fred as a toolmaker. In 1892 they moved to Springfield, Mass. where Charles Duryea began building a horseless carriage, later completed by Frank in November, 1892, while Charles had returned to Peoria, although there is much dispute about this.

Shortly after Charles returned to Springfield and their second and more practical model was built which was first driven on the streets of Springfield on September 22, 1893. However, it was not until 1894 that the Duryeas produced a really satisfactory transmission for this one-cylinder, four-cycle engine car of about 4-horsepower. In 1895 they organized the first automobile factory in America at Springfield, Mass., the Duryea Motor Wagon Company.

Another first that belongs to the Duryea's is that of winning the first automobile race in the U.S., from Chicago to Evanston, Illinois, and return, about 52 miles, at an average speed of 7 1/2 miles per hour. This car was

Their third model and had two cylinders, three forward speeds, electric ignition and pneumatic tires. Of the five cars starting, only a German-made Benz also finished the race.

Next year, on Memorial Day, 1896, they won all the prizes in a New York City race. On November 14, 1896, they entered the Duryea car in an international race of 50-odd miles from London to Brighton, England. Although they were placed near the tail of some forty automobiles, Frank Duryea worked into the lead and finished nearly an hour ahead of the second place winner.

The Duryea's produced the first cars regularly manufactured for sale during 1895-96. One of the cars was an attraction of the Barnum and Bailey Circus. However, a couple years later they parted ways and the Duryea Motor Wagon Company came to an end.

Frank Duryea joined the Stevens Arms Company, which produced the Stevens-Duryea car at Chicopee Falls, Mass., a more widely known car than the original Duryea. The manufacturers of guns knew the necessity of precision and superior materials. As a result, the Stevens-Duryea was a fine automobile. Built during the period of 1902 to 1927, the model shown on the illustrated token appears to be of about 1911.

The Stevens-Duryea was a six-cylinder car and the one on the token sold for around \$2,850. By the 1920's it was a car for the wealthy, with custom built bodies, \$8,000 and up not being unusual. As such, it ranks among the highest, if not the highest priced car of six cylinders.

A short description of the token picturing the car is as follows:
Obverse, AUTO SERVICE CO. / 1332 1/2 D. ST. / View of car / STEVENS-DURYEA below / SAN DIEGO, CAL. at lower border. Reverse, HOME PHONE / 3305 / AUTO SERVICE CO. / SUNSET PHONE / MAIN 3882 / DAY OR NIGHT. Aluminum, 34mm. It will be noted that the Sunset phone number is listed on the reverse. The Sunset Telephone & Telegraph Co. also produced tokens which were used to operate their phones.

A SERIES OF SIZE 16 CENTENNIAL STORE CARDS

By Robert J. Lindesmith

Among the numerous issues of store cards or merchant tokens struck in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the signing of the United States Declaration of Independence, there appears a rather interesting size 16 series. They were evidently first struck with the liberty bell die in late 1874 or 1875. The other types were either struck at the same time or at some period during the next two years.

While there is some question as to just what role each played in the production of this series of cards, it is evident that both John W. Kline and Charles K. Warner of Philadelphia were involved. It may be possible that Kline produced the reverse dies and the liberty bell die and that the series of cards were struck by Charles K. Warner. Although, this is just a matter of speculation as it is based on the rather indefinite statement, "that the dies of the 1873 NEW MASONIC HALL, PHILADELPHIA dedication medalet size 12 were said to have been cut by J. W. Kline of Philadelphia.

The 1940 "Standard Catalogue of United States Coins and Tokens" has a listing of the Merchants that issued advertising tokens between 1850-1863 which lists the name of John W. Kline under Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This would seem to indicate that the Kline whose collection appeared in a June 12-13, 1855 auction held in Philadelphia is the same Kline that was located at 212 South 8th St. in 1875. While this is possible, it would appear from the references I have checked that there was an earlier Kline who became a coin dealer in 1856 or '57 and was located on Walnut Street.

The following three different listings of the 1855 auction, will illustrate very clearly why it is rather hard to make any definite statement in regards to the 1855 Kline:

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Lot 936 | 1855, June 12-13, Philadelphia. J.W.Kline. 1847 lots. Cover torn, and outside sheet soiled. Rare. (Auction - Ed Frossard - June 28-29, 1880) |
| June 12 and 13, 1855 | F.J. Klein, owner, by Moses Thomas & Son, Philadelphia. 2,052 pieces. Price realized \$2052.53 (List of Catalogues of Coin Sales Held in the United States from 1828 to the present time. Furnished by Daniel Parish, Jr., Esq. Aug., Sept., and Oct. 1866 issues of the American Journal of Numismatics.) |
| June 12, 1855 | A.C.Kline Phila. Thomas (KURIOSITI KABINET VOL 1. NO YORK, E'PRIL. 1871 . No.8.) |

In the auction catalog of the Henry W. Holland collection, catalogued by W. Elliot Woodward and dated Nov. 11-16, 1878, there is a listing of the auction catalog of the John W. Kline collection dated March 12, 1873. As the date of this catalog agrees with the dates of the first listed references I have found in regards to medals and tokens issued by Kline there would seem to be good reason to believe that the Kline cards were struck during the years 1873 to 1875.

That they were struck during this period is also indicated by a study of the Adams and Miller listing of Store cards and the Adams 288 card in my collection. While the Kline store cards do not contain any of the obverse dies found in the Centennial series there is a definite relationship between the two which might be explained by the following listing of the Kline cards:

REVERSE

JOHN W. KLINE, 212 SOUTH 8TH. ST/
MANUFACTURER OF/MEDALS/TOKENS,
CARDS &c/IMPORTER & DEALER IN/
COINS/MEDALS, /SHELLS, MINERALS/
ENGRAVINGS/AND/CURIOSITIES. /
PHILADELPHIA.

ADAMS	286	
"	287	
"	288	
MILLER	289A	Thin Planchet
ADAMS	289	

OBVERSE

Head of a Quaker, facing
slightly to the left. WILLIAM
to the left and PENN to the right.

BRASS	Size 16
COPPER	"
WHITE METAL	"
WHITE METAL	"
SILVER	"

Same

OBV., Copy of Liberates
Americana Head 4 JUL. 1776
(A possible Bolen die)

Miller	289B	Thick Planchet	BRASS	Size 16
UNL.	289C		COPPER	"
UNL.	289D		WHITE METAL	"

The following which appears on page 42 of the October 1875 issue of the American Journal of Numismatics, definitely shows that Kline was located at South 8Th. Street at that time:

SUMMER MEDALET.

This neat little memento is the only thing of the kind relating to Charles Sumner, we have seen. Obv.--Bust--TAKE CARE OF MY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. Rev.--IN MEMORY OF CHA'S SUMNER, BORN 1811, DIED 1874. It is struck in copper, white metal, and in gilt metal, size 12. The three varieties can be had at fifty cents the set, of John W. Kline, 212 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. H. W. Holland in his list of CENTENNIAL MEDALS which was published in the American Journal of Numismatics during the years 1876 to 1878 makes the following statement, "Besides the shop card mules above named, Bolen's Libertas Americana, size 16, was muled with several cards, and so was a copy of it, size 14, and I presume there are many others." The explanation of why this die appears struck with the Kline reverse would seem to be explained by the J. Doyle DeWitt reference "A CENTURY OF CAMPAIGN BUTTONS" where it is mentioned that Bolen's Jackson and Webster dies were sold to J. W. Kline, of Philadelphia, in 1872. This would also explain the appearance of Bolen's Lincoln die in the Centennial series of store cards.

There is also the reference to Mr. Wood exhibiting eighteen varieties of Philadelphia Store Cards, issued by J. W. Kline in various metals, with obverse Masonic Temple, Liberty Bell, &c. at the June 4, 1875 meeting of the A. N. A. S. in New York. While this could just mean the size 12 series, it also may have a bearing on the size 16 series.

The Lincoln die, which appears in the Centennial series, was out by John A. Bolen, the noted die sinker and medalist of Springfield, Mass. It was originally used with the reverse; "Abraham Lincoln, 16th President U.S. Emancipation, the great event of the 19th century." Listed as No. 30 in the Edwin L. Johnson's listing of BOLEN'S MEDALS AND CARDS. Struck in 1867. This die was considered suitable as a Centennial die as Lincoln was regarded as having perpetuated the Nation's freedom which was achieved by Washington.

In the Robert P. King listing of Lincoln medals and tokens, which is found in the February 1924 issue of the Numismatist, the Lincoln varieties of the Centennial series are found listed under No's 606 to 612.

The well known obverse of flag and LONG MAY IT WAVE (Fuld Patriotic die 217) was originally used in combination with (Fuld Patriotic die 479) NATIONAL UNION LEAGUE die dated 1863. Dies cut by Key of Philadelphia. This obverse die was muled with a great many dies and finally was reported as destroyed in a January 15-17, 1879 auction catalogued by John W. Haseltine. In this case it is interesting to note that Haseltine refers to this die in a listing of the Harback's die struck in combination with the flag die. Adams 190. This may possibly account for the Harback's reverse only being found struck with the flag and liberty bell obverse in White Metal. Besides the Centennial series, the flag die is also found muled with the James E. Wolff and the Charles K. Warner cards.

The R. B. Hayes die is only found struck with the Jacob Rech die and is listed by J. Doyle DeWitt as DeWitt #RBH 1876-11. This political die was originally struck with the reverse, "Hayes and Wheeler in 3 lines, within

oak and laurel sprays".

The JEFFERSON variety is first mentioned in the recent "A Catalogue of U.S. Store Cards or Merchants Tokens" by Donald M. Miller. It is only found struck with the Jefferson Insurance Company cards. This may also be a Bolen die.

From the rather incomplete listings of the different varieties found in this series, it would seem that they were all struck in rather limited quantities. The white Metal varieties evidently being the most common and the bronze varieties the rarest.

There are 17 varieties of this particular Centennial series of Store Cards listed in "United States Store Cards" by Edgar H. Adams. The recent Miller listing adds 8 more and the following listing brings the total to 44. As I'm rather sure that the list is not complete and as it is only meant as a guide, I have followed the Adams and Miller numbering system. The unlisted varieties being indicated by "UNL."

H. BROWN BRO. & CO.

NEW YORK CITY

REVERSE

Inscription, in six lines, "H. Brown
BRO. & CO. BOYS & CHILDREN'S
CLOTHIN 314 GRAND ST. NEW YORK".

ADAMS 134
UNL. 134-2

OBVERSE

Illuminated Eagle holding Liberty
bell. Inscription: "CENTENNIAL--
1776 1876."

WHITE METAL Size 16
BRASS "

SAME

OBVERSE

Bust of Lincoln facing right. Above
the head, "LINCOLN". Below the
bust, in small letters. "BOLEN".

ADAMS 135

WHITE METAL Size 16

SAME

OBVERSE

American flag. LONG MAY IT WAVE.
(Fuld Patriotic die 217)

ADAMS 136

WHITE METAL Size 16

FRANKLIN & CO.

NEW YORK CITY

REVERSE

Franklin & Co. /Boys' & /Children's /
Outfitting/Union Square, N. Y.

ADAMS 266
UNL. 266-2
UNL. 266-3

SAME

OBVERSE

Illuminated Eagle holding Liberty
bell. Inscription: "CENTENNIAL --
1776 1876."

WHITE METAL Size 16
BRASS "
BRONZE "

OBVERSE

Bust of Lincoln facing right. Above
the head, "LINCOLN". Below the
bust, in small letters, "BOLEN".

ADAMS 267
UNL. 267-2
UNL. 267-3

COPPER Size 16
BRASS "
WHITE METAL "

GLOBE FIRE INS. CO.

NEW YORK CITY

REVERSE

A globe "Blove Fire Ins. Co. -
176 Broadway N. Y.-

ADAMS 280
" 281
" 282
UNL. 282-2

SAME

OBVERSE

Illuminated Eagle holding Liberty
bell. Inscription: "CENTENNIAL--
1776 1876."

BRASS Size 16
COPPER "
WHITE METAL "
BRONZE "

OBVERSE

American Flag. LONG MAY IT WAVE.
(Fuld Patriotic die 217)

ADAMS 283
" 284
UNL. 284-2
UNL. 284-3

COPPER Size 16
BRASS "
BRONZE "
WHITE METAL "

SAME

OBVERSE

Bust of Lincoln facing right. Above the head, "LINCOLN". Below the bust, in small letters. "BOLEN".

ADAMS 285

WHITE METAL Size 16

JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY

REVERSE

JEFFERSON/INSURANCE/COMPANY/
CAPITAL \$200,000/SURPLUS 300,000/
111 BROADWAY/NEW YORK

OBVERSE

Bust of Lincoln facing right. Above the head, "LINCOLN". Below the bust, in small letters, "BOLEN".

ADAMS 372
MILLER 372B

WHITE METAL Size 16
BRASS "

SAME

OBVERSE

Illuminated Eagle holding Liberty bell. Inscription: "CENTENNIAL--
1776 1876."

MILLER 372A
UNL. 372A-2

COPPER Size 16
BRONZE "

SAME

OBVERSE

JEFFERSON

MILLER 372C

WHITE METAL Size 16

DAVID H. LANE

NEW YORK CITY

REVERSE

DAVID H. LANE/RECORDER OF
DEEDS/1875

OBVERSE

Bust of Lincoln facing right. Above the head, "LINCOLN". Below the bust, in small letters. "BOLEN".

ADAMS 416

WHITE METAL Size 16

SAME

OBVERSE

American flag. LONG MAY IT WAVE.
(Fuld Patriotic die 217)

MILLER 416A
UNL. 416A-2

WHITE METAL Size 16
BRASS "

SAME

OBVERSE

Illuminated Eagle holding Liberty
bell. Inscription: "CENTENNIAL--
1776 1876."

MILLER 416B
UNL. 416B-2
UNL. 416B-3

BRONZE Size 16
BRASS "
WHITE METAL "

HARBACK'S

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

REVERSE

HARBACK'S CHRISTMAS TREE
ORNAMENTS/ MERRY CHRISTMAS/
AND/HAPPY NEW YEAR/36 N. 8 TH
St./PHILA. PA.

OBVERSE

American flag. LONG MAY IT WAVE.
(Fuld Patriotic die 217)

ADAMS 190

WHITE METAL Size 16

SAME

OBVERSE

Illuminated Eagle holding Liberty
bell. Inscription: "CENTENNIAL--
1776 1876."

ADAMS 188

WHITE METAL Size 16

PIC NICK & SOMMERNACTSFEST

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

REVERSE

Inscription in eleven lines, "PIC NICK
& SOMMERNACHTSFEST ABGER-

OBVERSE

Bust of Lincoln facing right.
Above the head. "LINCOLN".

HALTEN VON UNIM SAEGERBUND
PH. ZU IRHEN DES MARSCHNER
N. Y. MONTAG 14 AUG. 1876 AUF
REISTLE'S SAENGERPATLK AD. 25 CTS. "

Below the bust, in small letters
"BOLEN".

ADAMS 399 WHITE METAL Size 16

SAME

OBVERSE

Illuminated Eagle holding Liberty
bell. Inscription: "CENTENNIAL
-- 1776 1876."

MILLER 399A
UNL. 399A-2

COPPER Size 16
BRONZE "

JACOB RECH PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

REVERSE

JACOB RECH/FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE/
& WAGON BUILDER/COR OF/GIRARD
AVE. & 8TH ST. PHILADELPHIA

OBVERSE

Bust of Lincoln facing right. Above
the head "LINCOLN". Below the
bust, in small letters "BOLEN".

ADAMS 404 WHITE METAL Size 16

SAME

OBVERSE

Bust of R. B. Hayes facing, head
turned to right. Above, "R. B.
Hayes." Below, "1876."

MILLER 404A
UNL. 404A-2
UNL. 404A-3

BRASS Size 16
COPPER "
WHITE METAL "

SAME

OBVERSE

Illuminated Eagle holding Liberty
bell. Inscription: "CENTENNIAL--
1776 1876."

MILLER 404B
UNL. 404B-2

COPPER Size 16
BRONZE "

UNL.	404B-3	BRASS	Size 16
UNL.	404B-4	WHITE METAL	"

SAME

OBVERSE
American flag. LONG MAY IT WAVE.
(Fuld Patriotic die 217)

UNL.	404C	COPPER	Size 16
------	------	--------	---------

.....For Sale.....CHOICE RARE JUNK.....at Bargain Prices...

Hibler-Kappen or current advertised price in parentheses

HK-1 Erie Canal Completion, 1826 (225.00) \$125.00. HK-829 Aaron White Satirical Dollar, 1857, copper (\$100.00) \$55.00. HK-19 Nevada Dollar 1876, silver proof (175.00) \$100.00. HK-268 Cotton States 1895 (65.00) VF \$27.50. Geo. Washington Magician's Token (35.00) \$17.50. HK-832 Whipple Dollar (75.00) \$30.00..... HK-301 La. -Purchase 1904, copper (100.00) \$42.50. HK-407 Maryland Fund Dollar (137.50) VG \$60.00. HK-406 Louisiana Fund Dollar (15.00) \$8.50. HK-439 Comm. Visit our Allies, 1917 (Elder) (35.00) 15.00. HK-447 Conf. (Elder)(\$30.00) 15.00. HK-885 War Declaration, Pres. Wilson (Elder)(27.50) 17.50. 1918 Peace Medal, high relief, Hans Frei (2250) \$13.50. HK-459 Pac-Amer. Inter. Expo. Battleship "Oregon" 1930 (The Exposition that never happened) (35.00) Spec. \$12.00. Walla Walla Washington Wheel Dollar, 1939 (20.00) 14.50. Same with wagon spoke button in orig. envelope (25.00) 17.00. Pres. Roosevelt, 3rd Inaug. of a Great Pres. 1932-1936-1940 silver (45.00) 29.50.. Bronze (25.00) 14.50. HK-871 United Nations Essai-Ducation 1946, silver (32.50) 22.50. Bronze (22.50) 14.50. HK-508 Nat'l. Capital Sesquicentennial, Scarce (30.00) 22.50. HK-706 West Hartford Cent. 1954 (7.50) 4.50. HK-704 Mariposa County Court House 1954 (oct.) (7.50) Special \$2.50 each. HK-510 200th Anniv. Albany Cong. 1954 silver (45.00) 25.00 HK-512 (same)(22.50) 14.50. HK-515 Wallace, Idaho 1958 (20.00) 9.50. HK-516 same only in nickel-plate (17.50) 7.50. HK-534 Mishler's Alaska-Hawaii Statehood 1959, ox. Nic-silv (17.50) 9.50. HK-535 same but in Alum. (17.50) 6.50. Walla Walla Wn. 1959 Centennial Buck, alum. Spec. 60¢. HK-547 Hawaii Flag Day \$ (3.00) \$1.00. Ware, Mass. 200th Anniv. (8.50) 5.00. HK-548 Hawaii-Crossroads of Pac. nic-silv. (25.00) \$7.50.And HUNDREDS more....I am interested in selling my complete stock..... Inquiries invited...Mrs. Pauline D. Ney, Box 1355, Santa Monica, Calif. 90406

WANTED: Medals, badges, insignia, etc. pertaining to TEMPERANCE and TOTAL ABSTINENCE. Also: Political medals and badges of all types. Will buy or trade. FOR SALE: ANTI-SLAVERY medal, Fuld A, copper. 1807 Slave Trade Abolished by Great Britain. Rev: Arabic inscription. \$9.00 Dr. Alan York, East Hampton, N. Y.

How to Keep Children Out of "Mischief"



Start Them With JOHN MUIR Commemorative Medals



JOHN MUIR, WORLD FAMOUS NATURALIST AND EXPLORER, was born in Scotland on April 21, 1838, and died December 24, 1914.

He camped with President Roosevelt in 1903, among the gigantic 3000 year old redwood trees in the Yosemite valley of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California and was one of the first Americans to realize that forests should be protected by the government. It was largely through Muir's influence that Yosemite National Park and Sequoia National Park were established. Muir made many trips of exploration. He discovered the Muir Glacier in Alaska, and traveled on scientific expeditions in the Arctic and in Asia.

He persuaded President Theodore Roosevelt to support an act of Congress which set aside 148,000,000 acres of forest reserve. Muir's contribution to forest conservation was honored in 1908, when a California redwood forest, a short distance north of San Francisco, was given to the United States and named "Muir Woods" as part of the National Park System. Muir became

known as the "Father of the National Park System and Forest Reservations."

The U. S. Post Office Department considered John Muir's life work of such importance that they issued 125,000,000 5-cent commemorative stamps released April 30th. Coin World, April 29th issue, and Numismatic News, May 11th issue, featured John Muir medals.

The medals are struck by Wendell-Northwestern Company from 12 gauge metal, approximately 3/32 inch thick and diameter of 1 9/16 inches. On the obverse side is the finely sculptured bas-relief of the latest photograph of John Muir. On the reverse side is shown his old home.

10,000 of the medals are struck in golden bronze, 5,000 in antique bronze and 3,000 in serially numbered silver. The antique bronze and silver medals are limited in number as indicated. The Antique Bronze and silver medals come in individual transparent hinged cases.

A history of John Muir activities goes with each medal.

Parents should provide their children and grandchildren with JOHN MUIR COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS so they will more appreciate their visit in National Parks and Nature's all outdoors.

**STARTING THEM WHILE YOUNG WILL KEEP THEM OUT OF MISCHIEF!
ADD THIS NEW MEDAL TO YOUR COLLECTION**

To: Martinez Chamber Of Commerce
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(Check

Find enclosed (Money Order for which please ship to the undersigned the number of JOHN MUIR COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS (including postage) as indicated:

Number of Medals	Kind of Metal	Price	Total
_____	GOLDEN BRONZE	\$1.25 eo.	_____
_____	GOLDEN BRONZE (If 10 or more to one address)	\$1.00 eo.	_____
_____	ANTIQUE BRONZE (Oxidized)	\$3.00 ea.	_____
_____	STERLING SILVER (Serially numbered)	\$10.00 eo.	_____

(Check

Total (Money Order enclosed \$ _____

Signed _____ Address _____

City _____ State _____ Order Taken by _____

KU KLUX KLAN TOKENS AND MEDALS

A Supplement

By ARLIE R. SLABAUGH

I want to thank everyone for the many letters received in connection with my listing of Ku Klux Klan tokens and medals which appeared in the January-March issue of the Journal - all of them good. I am especially grateful since the listing apparently filled a real need - as I suspected, there are a number of these pieces around, unidentified as to what they really are. However, the pieces reported have not altered the rarity ratings appreciably except as noted. More important, I am now able to add more varieties to the list, three of them my own discoveries, with the balance contributed by Lee R. Ruggles, G. R. Yowell, John R. Reynolds, Steven J. Razum, George Fuld, Fred Chittock, Harold Schmall and others who reported the same pieces. A listing follows. Numbers refer to the original article.

2b. Similar. Nickel composition, 31mm. R-9.

2c. Correction of No. 2a. ANTHAR spelled correctly. Obverse (cross side) resembles No. 2a in style, reverse (crown side) resembles No. 2 in style, spacing of letters, etc. Aluminum, 31mm. R-9.

4a. Similar to No. 4 except nickel composition. R-9

It is not unlikely that No. 3 and possibly a couple others were also made in two metals.

5. This might be as low as R-5. Apparently the most common variety.

6. Almost as common as No. 5.

6b. Brass. R-9 but might be less. Do not confuse with copper (6a).

6c. Same but in silver. Only two struck. R-9.

7a. I was under the impression that my specimen was used to illustrate the Hibler-Kappen "So-Called Dollars" book (No. 908) so I did not think to check the illustration closely. Recently it "struck" me that H-K No. 908 is a different variety - it lacks the initials E. W. J. S. (Which mean "Emperor William J. Simmons.") at right side on the obverse (see No. 7). There are also other differences in the obverse die although generally similar to No. 7. The reverse is the same as No. 7. Simmons was forced out as Imperial Wizard in November, 1922, when Evans became head of the Klan, and in return for agreeing to this, Simmons was made "Emperor," so No. 7 must have been issued in November, 1922 or not long after. No. 7a is a subsequent piece that must have been issued in the fall of

1923, after Simmons resigned from the Klan in September, 1923 and sold them his copyrights to the Kloran and other Klan publications. No. 7a is rarer than No. 7, probably not many issued, as it represented a carry-over of the Simmons design, and he was in disgrace. Nickel composition. No. 7 is reduced to R-7. No. 7a appears to be about Rarity 9.

8a. Similar. Copper, 29mm. R-9.

9. Reduce to Rarity 8.

10 Reduce to Rarity 7. No. 10a is scarcer and remains at R-8.

11a Design same as No. 11, with state name Pennsylvania. Bronze, 32mm, R-9.

11b Design same as No. 11 with state name Ohio. Copper, 32mm, R-9.

13 Reportedly exists in copper, not verified.



14 Obverse, an eagle with U.S. shield on breast atop a ribbon folded in inverted triangle shape. On each side of ribbon the letters A K A with a rayed eye in center for "I", being the initials AKIA which are the first letters of "A Klansman I am." (Or, in ordinary English, "I am a Klansman.") Around upper border, 13 stars, at lower border, UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL. Immediately under the triangle in tiny letters, PAT. PENDING. Reverse, a square with rayed cross in center, and inscription in border around square: A CHIVALRIC HEAD A PRUDENT TONGUE A COMPASSIONATE HEART A COURAGEOUS WILL. A similar inscription appeared on No. 10 and 10a for the California visit of Imperial Wizard Hiram Evans. From the style of the piece, the fact that it is not seen in the Chicago area, and since most of those reported are owned by California collectors, I am inclined to believe this was made in California. (Illustrated.) Bronze, 31mm. R-8.

15 Obverse, an inverted triangle somewhat similar to preceding except the initials A K A are in the corners instead of sides of the ribbon and the eye in

center is not rayed. A flag at each side, star above triangle. At upper edge, COLORADO. At lower edge UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL. Reverse bears a resemblance to reverse of No. 10 with a larger cross against a background of mountains (of Colorado). There is no inner border, instead the inscription A CHIVALRIC HEAD A PRUDENT TONGUE A COURAGEOUS WILL A COMPASSIONATE HEART is around the outer edge. In bottom half beneath cross, there is a partly furled blank ribbon, probably a space to engrave a name. It seems likely that this piece, No. 10 and No. 15 are all related to Hiram Evans. Either he stopped in Colorado before or after his California visit or else made a special trip to Colorado. Bronze. 31mm. R-9.

- 16 Obverse, an upright rectangle with lines forming a diamond in the center; in center of the diamond is a cross; in corner angles the letters A K I A. Emanating from the sides of the rectangle are rays. At lower bottom edge in tiny letters the maker's name: ROBBINS CO. ATTLEBORO, MASS. Reverse, Liberty Bell in center with dates 1776 1926 at sides. At upper edge SESQUI-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. At lower edge the date SEPT. 11, 1926. Bronze, 25mm. R-9.
- 17 Obverse similar to obverse of No. 3 (different die, same type). Reverse similar to reverse of No. 3 but instead of DUTY at bottom edge, it reads SEPT. 1926 / WASHINGTON, D.C. Apparently issued during a Konklave (convention) in Washington. It would seem more logical to have one for August, 1925 (perhaps there is one) when 50,000 Klansmen paraded down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington. Copper, 31mm. R-9.
- 18 Obverse, identical to preceding Washington, D.C. piece, No. 17. Reverse, in two lines at upper edge, K.A.P. / W.K.K.K. / (small cross) / K.K.K.K. This inscription replaces the crown as appears on reverse of No. 2, 3, etc. The center has cross containing yin yang symbol with ribbons at sides bearing inscription similar to No. 2, 3, etc. (WITHOUT FEAR AND / WITHOUT REPROACH). Immediately below in the angle of the cross the date AUG. 1927, with two curved lines at bottom reading KLONVOCATION / INDIAN-APOLIS, IND. A Klonvocation was a meeting of the legislature and high officials of the Klan, and in this instance was apparently the result of the exposure of the Klan in Indiana in 1926 following the Stephenson scandal there in 1925. Copper, gilt, 31mm. R-9.
- 19 Obverse, a large cross with partly furled edges, in the center of which is a square enclosing the yin yang symbol. In widely spaced letters around upper edge S Y M W A, at bottom edge, 100%. Reverse, dove with olive branch above, Statue of Liberty, U.S. flag and arm with scales (Justice), from left to right in center. Below, in three lines, NUMBER COUNTY STATE. This is a Klan membership card, apparently from the 1930's. Oddly, its reverse tends to resemble one of the "Made a Mason" membership

cards. Copper, 32mm. Have not seen others, but doubt if it is R-9.

No. 14 and 17 were originally gilt. Possibly part of the other copper or bronze pieces originally had a gilt finish also, but has worn off.

Part of the listed pieces are commemorative medals, others are probably Klecktokens given at time of initiation into the Klan as a membership card. As stated in the original listing, most of these pieces should be more common than the rarity rating I have given them. However, we are interested in their population on the basis of how many are in collectors' hands. And on the basis of the many letters received, the rarity rating as it now stands is reasonably accurate. There may be a bushel of them buried down in Georgia for all I know, but, until they enter numismatic channels, they can't be owned by you, me, or any other collector, and aren't being counted. In other words, rumors have no rating in this listing - I'm sure that many of us, upon showing various coins or tokens have been chagrined to learn that another party "has a dozen of them at home." But when it gets down to a "put up or shut up" basis, you're lucky if he can produce a single one.

There were various other Klan items which are not a part of the token and medal series and will not be listed here: Pocket knives, spinners, zircon-studded fiery crosses that could be worn on watch chains, rings with Klan emblems, etc.

Several collectors asked about the possibility of purchasing specimens. I am sorry but I have no duplicates either now or at the time the article was written. I never write catalogs to sell anything. I have also been asked for valuations. I only know what dealers that recognized the pieces have been charging and I paid similar prices for most of mine. Rarity 5 and 6 - \$4.00-\$5.00; R-7 - \$7.50-\$10.00; R-8 - \$12.00-\$15.00; R-9 - \$15.00-\$20.00. These prices are for specimens in nice condition, EF or better, and judging by the interest in my listing, are likely to rise. Even in the past I have seen pieces priced as high as \$25.

Wanted to Buy

Connecticut, New Jersey, Vermont, Fugio Coppers; Bungtowns; Georgius III Counterfeit Half Pence; Evasions; Old U.S. Transportation Tokens from Railroads, Bridges, Ferries

and "Good from Hotel to Depot"; Sutler Scrip; U.S. Communion Tokens; Indian Trader Tokens; Cardboard Civil War Tokens —or what have you.

All Correspondence
Acknowledged.

Al Hoch

TAMS
#90

48 Eddie Avenue

No. Babylon, N.Y.

J. L. Polhemus Counterstamped
Store Cards of Sacramento,
California

By John Reynolds

In this article, my purpose is to (1) present all the available historical matter on Dr. J. L. Polhemus, the man, (2) list the past references to items, (3) present a list of known coin varieties and the whereabouts of existing pieces, and (4) try to make a conservative guess of rarity and establish an approximate date of the issuance of the following: "J. L. POLHEMUS / (mortar and pestle) / DRUGGIST / 190 J. ST. COR. 7TH / SACRAMENTO CAL." counterstamped store cards.

Dr. Polhemus came to Sacramento some time in the month of August, 1849, and soon afterwards set up a drugstore. Various Sacramento City Directories furnish us with information on the whereabouts of J. L. Polhemus' drugstore by years. He established a drugstore in August, 1850, on J Street, opposite the famous Magnolia Saloon, the site of Stephen A. Douglas' election campaign in 1864 in Sacramento. The exact number on J Street was not given. The pharmacy moved in December, 1850, to 190 J Street, corner of 7th, where it remained until his death in 1866. The business was run in the same location, under the name of Mrs. J. L. Polhemus, from 1867 to 1874. It is noteworthy that although in the early 1850's Sacramento was destroyed in part by three bad fires and three severe floods, still his business remained at the same location.

He was a very progressive business man, who ran ads in the first issue of SACRAMENTO BEE of February 3, 1857, and in the CALIFORNIA FARMER, a San Francisco publication, which was widely read in Sacramento. The ads in these two publications followed the same eight point presentation: Firstly - He claims to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in the city.

Secondly - People want to know that their prescriptions are being filled safely with the purest drugs and chemicals and at half the usual price of other druggists, legitimate or illegitimate.

Thirdly - That he intends to have one of the Best Places in California to buy everything New, Odd, and Strange in the Drug line.

Fourthly - Open all nite - No extra cost for nite service.

Fifthly - Those in indigent circumstances will be given medicine at cost.

Sixthly - Do business Here After on Cash Basis Only - Saving from past losts due to credits will be passed on to patrons by lower costs of goods.

Seventhly - We are now agents for the following valuable articles:

" Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment "

" Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture " - Highly recommended when others fail to cure Ague and Fever.

" Flower of the West" - For Ague and Fever.

" Delight's Spanish Lustral " - For the Hair.

Also agencies for all other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

Eightly and Lastly - " We import all our goods. We think we Know how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY. "

The issuing of the counterstamped Store Cards is just another example of the progressive business nature of this man.

The Sacramento UNION tells us that he died on December 17, 1866, after a prolonged illness. He was a member of the Concord Lodge No. 117, F. and A. M., and a member and past Grand of El Dorado Lodge No. 8, I.O.O.F.. The local druggists closed their stores between 2 and 3 o'clock to attend his funeral.

In Frank G. Duffield's A TRIAL LIST OF THE COUNTERMARKED MODERN COINS OF THE WORLD, run serially from 1919 to 1921 in THE NUMISMATIST and reprinted in 1962, he lists one coin variety of these store cards. In 1920, UNITED STATES STORE CARDS, by Edgar H. Adams, listed two other different coin varieties. To the author's knowledge, there is no further printed reference until 1962, when Maurice M. Gould's publication "MERCHANT COUNTERSTAMPS ON AMERICAN SILVER COINS", in which he mentions three coin varieties which he has seen. Also in 1962 came the most expanded list of coin varieties of these store cards, by Donald M. Miller in his book entitled "A CATALOGUE OF U.S. STORE CARDS OR MERCHANTS TOKENS." He lists six different coin varieties .

The following list of tokens was compiled from these references, personal correspondence with the leading museums --- such as A.N.S., Smithsonian and others too numerous to mention --- as well as the badgering of all the leading exonumists known to the author and those suggested by these collectors. I am sure others exist, and probably other coin varieties as well, but below is the list of coin varieties and existing examples known to me at present, including six previously unlisted coin varieties.

COIN VARIETY	DATE	WHEREABOUTS OR REFERENCE TO
1a U.S. Dime	1853 with arrows	Owned by John J. Ford Jr.
1b "	1845	Owned by Donald M. Miller
2a U.S. Quarter	(no-date)	Held in California State
	(worn)	Numismatic Assoc. Col.

NOTE -- Counterstamped on both Obv. and Rev.



J. L. POLHEMUS, DRUG STORE, CORNER 7TH & J STS FOREIGN & DOMESTIC MEDICINES &
Dr. Montgomery's Office, up stairs

COIN VARIETY	DATE	WHEREABOUTS OR REFERENCE TO
2b U.S. Quarter	(no-date)	Reported in Miller as
	(worn)	Calif. #2B
2c "	(no-date)	Held in Johns Hopkins
	(worn)	University Col.
NOTE -- C. FORD counterstamped in large letters on Rev. and Polhemus on the Obv.		
2d "	1856s	Owned by John Pittman
2e "	1856s	Owned by Max Schwartz
3a "	(no-date)	Reportedly held by Maurice
	(worn)	Gould
3b "	1856s	Owned by Donald M. Miller
3c "	1855s with arrows	Owned by John Pittman
3d "	1855s with arrows	Owned by John Reynolds
3e "	1850	Owned by L. L. Rudduck
3f U.S. Half Dollar	1856s	Seen by Max Schwartz
3g "	1854	Owned by Lew Walker
4a U.S. Dollar	1843	Listed in Adams as
		Calif. #2
5a Bogota 2 Reales	1839	Listed in Duffield as
		#1372
5b 2 Reales	1782	Seen by Max Schwartz
6a Chile Silver 1 Real	1844	Owned by John Pittman
7a 8 Reales	(no-date)	Reported in Miller as
	(worn)	Calif. #2A
8a Boliva 4 Sueldos	1830	Owned by John J. Ford Jr.
9a Russia 1 Ruble	1855	Owned by John J. Ford Jr.
(Nicholas I)		
10a New Granada Dollar	1839	Listed in Adams as Calif.
		#1
11a English Shilling	1826	Owned by H. J. Curnow
12a East India Company		
Silver Rupee	1840	Owned by J. E. Anderson

As far as I could find out, Number 2a and 2b may be the same item, for the piece in the California State Numismatic Association Collection came from the Fulds, and Donald Miller thought the item in his book, which I have listed as 2b, was reported to him by one of the Fulds. There is a faint chance that Number 3e, seen by Max Schwartz, might be Number 3b, owned by Donald Miller, since the dates are the same.

This list probably represents 23 different items, but it is possible to conclude that 22 or 24 exist. With 23 probably existing now, the possibility

of missed items, and the chance of future items appearing, the only sensible placement of rarity for this counterstamp will be R-6 on the Fulds' rarity chart from their Civil War patriotic token book. If, however, one considers the different coins which appear with this counterstamp as separate varieties, then of course they could be rated individually R-8 to UNIQUE quite safely, until more pieces come to light.

Of the 19 items showing dates, ten pieces have dates between 1850 and 1856, and seven of these are either 1855 or 1856. Since 1856 is the latest date, I feel safe in concluding that probably they were struck in 1856 or in early part the following year, or were struck continually from about 1853 to 1857.

The author greatly appreciates all the assistance given him in the preparation of this article, and will appreciate any information relating to unlisted pieces or references, as well as any corrections.

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ADDITIONAL CATALOGERS TO THE RESCUE

Since the listing of catalogers working on specific areas for trade tokens, two more members have come forward with their names. These two, incidentally, have already been working for some time.

Iowa - Lewis K. Ferguson, 703 N. Woodworth St., Algona, Iowa . Mr. Ferguson has already catalogued the obsolete bank notes of Iowa and this listing was published in "The Numismatist". He would appreciate size, shape, metal, wording of both obverse and reverse, and any known history of the item of Iowa trade tokens.

New

England- Ralph A. Edson, 146 Edwards Road, Cheshire, Conn. is working on the northeastern section of the United States. He is interested in any tokens of this area regardless of the period that are not to be found in Storer, Wright, Adams, Miller, or Fuld. He would appreciate hearing from collectors with this material so that he can more accurately assess rarities to these items.

There are still many states and areas not covered for this important listing of a part of our American Heritage. Please help those whose names and addresses have already been published by volunteering the necessary information desired and please notify the editor if you are desirous of tackling a small portion of this gigantic task. This project when completed will be a giant step forward in numismatics and a boom to collectors of this material.

V. C.

JOHN HOOK Offers:

- Official 50th Anniv. Medal—First Scheduled Airline, only 4,000 struck, 2½" bronze, \$4.50; in gold-imprinted plexiglas holder, \$7.50.
- Companion 40th Anniv. Medal, 1¼" brass, \$1.50; in imprinted holder, \$3.
- Spuds, Florida, commissary tokens—set of five (5c - \$1), aluminum, similar set in Criswell's Museum; average, \$5; bright cond., \$7.
- La. Purchase 1904 Medals, AU: H - K #303, \$14; H - K #306, \$17.50.
- Florida Sub Tropic Exposition 1890 Medal, 1¼" dark pewter, \$25.

Specialist in Florida medals and tokens . . .

307 Edgewood Ave., Clearwater, Florida 33515

1964 UNITED STATES and CANADIAN COMMEMORATIVE
MEDALS and TOKENS

By Clifford Mishler

-1964 LISTINGS-

- 64.M.02.01a O: ALASKA EARTHQUAKE / map of Alaska with earthquake and other points detailed / GOOD FRIDAY.
50-B- - MARCH 27, 1964 . 5:45 P.M.
R: encircling wreath / 49 (on star / HAVE FAITH AND ENDURE / THIS TOO SHALL PASS / AS ALL THINGS BEFORE / AND ON THE FIRST GOOD FRIDAY / "THE EARTH DID QUAKE / AND THE ROCKS RENT" / ST. MATT. 27.51.54
(Priced at \$3.50, this medal was issued by Vanguard Medals, 12 W. 96th St., New York, N.Y.)
- 64.M.02.01b The same as 64.M.02.01a, except this variety was struck in a silver oxidized finish, and priced at \$5.00.
- 64.M.02.01c The same as 64.M.02.01a, except this variety was struck in silver, limited to 7,500 copies, and priced at \$15.00.
- 64.M.02.01d The same as 64.M.02.01a, except this variety was struck in platinum, limited to 25 copies, at an unannounced price.
- 64.M.04.01a O: HERITAGE FESTIVAL / LAWRENCE / map / FORMED 1815 / MOTHER OF ARKANSAS COUNTIES / AUGUST 13, 14, 15
32-B-wn- R: 30 / COUNTIES CARVED FROM LAWRENCE / BENTON / WASHINGTON . CRAWFORD / STONE . BAXTER . POPE . IZARD / RANDOLPH . VAN BUREN . JOHNSON / FRANKLIN . MADISON . CLEBURNE / JACKSON . CONWAY . MARION / INDEPENDENCE . FULTON . SHARP / GREENE . CLAY . NEWTON / CARROLL . BOONE . SEARCY / PART OF / CRAIGHEAD . FAULKNER / POINSETT . WHITE . WOODRUF / LAWRENCE COUNTY / HERITAGE FESTIVAL / AUGUST 13, 14, 15 / 1964 / SHAWNEE HILLS MEDALISTS
(Designed by Rachel Rainey, price \$1.00 plus postage, and issued by the Heritage Festival Medal, Box 7, Walnut Ridge, Ark.)

- 64.M.04.01b The same as 64.M.04.01a, except this variety was struck in silver, and priced at \$10.00.
- 64.M.05.01a O: - NATURALIST - / FOUNDER OF NATIONAL PARKS/
bust (to left, APRIL / 21 / 1838, and right, DEC. /
32.G-wn-100 24 / 1914) / JOHN MUIR / MARTINEZ AREA CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE
R: HOME OF JOHN MUIR - MARTINEZ, CALIFORNIA /
view of home / COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL
(Designed by Edwin L. Garlington, price \$1.25, and
issued by Chamber of Commerce, 529 Main St., Martinez,
Calif.)
- 64.M.05.01b The same as 64.M.05.01a, except this variety was struck in an oxidized bronze finish, and limited to 5,000 copies, priced at \$3.00.
- 64.M.05.01c The same as 64.M.05.01a, except this variety was struck in sterling silver, and limited to 3,000 copies, priced at \$10.00.
- 64.M.06.01 O: FORT COLLINS COLORADO / community elements
framed by circle or gear, carrot, and wheat sprig /
32-N-wn-50 1864 . 1964
R: 100 / YEARS / PAST ACHIEVEMENTS CHALLENGE
THE FUTURE
(Designed by Richard Roberts, price \$1.00, and distributed by Centennial Committee, Box 560, Ft. Collins, Colo., 80522.)
- 64.M.51.01a O: CAPTAIN JAMES COOK DISCOVERS HAWAII IN
1778 / bust of Cook
39-B-wn-30 R: KEALAKEKAU KONA, HAWAII / Captain Cook
Monument (Designed by Franklin Owen, price \$1.50,
and issued by Captain Cook Festival, Box 367, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii.)
- 64.M.51.01b The same as 64.M.51.01a, except this variety was struck in sterling silver, only 500 serially numbered copies (101-600) being struck, and priced at \$6.50.
- 64.M.12.01a O: WILLIAMSON COUNTY / pyramids / THE HEART
OF LITTLE EGYPT

- 39-Bo- -50 R: WILLIAMSON COUNTY / 1839 QUASQUI-CENTENNIAL 1964 (behind this is a pyramid superimposed over a map of Illinois) / OFFICIAL SOUVENIR DOLLAR (Designed by Doug Thompson, priced at \$1.00, and available from Quasqui-Centennial Headquarters, 306 Public Square, Marion, Ill.)
- 64.M.12.01b The same as 64.M.12.01a, except this variety was struck in silver, with only 100 copies being struck, and priced at \$7.50.
- 64.M.20.01a O: CAPE COD CANAL / bridge / BOURNE, MASSACHUSETTS
R: 50TH ANNIVERSARY / map of Cape area / 1914-1964 / wreath
(Designed by Benjamin S. Harrison and Keith Songer, price \$2.00, and issued by Medallion Committee, Bourne Town Hall, Bourne, Mass.)
- 35-B-rb-100
- 64.M.20.01b The same as 64.M.20.01a, except this variety was struck in fine silver, with only 1,000 copies available, and priced at \$7.50.
- 64.M.20.01c The same as 64.M.20.01a, except this variety was struck in platinum, the striking being limited to six copies, and priced at \$500.00.
- 64.M.20.02a O: TAUNTON, MASS 1864-1964 100 YEARS A CITY / bust (left of bust, EDMUND / HATCH / BENNETT, and right, FIRST MAYOR / OF / TAUNTON
32-B -22.5 R: TAUNTON / city seal / A TOWN 1639, A CITY 1864 (Sculptored by Allison Macomber, priced at \$3.00, and available from Philip Hartil, c/o The Bristol County Trust Co., 43 Taunton Green, Taunton, Mass.)
- 64.M.20.02b The same as 64.M.20.02a, except this variety was struck in silver, a limitation being set at 500 copies, and priced at \$10.00.
- 64.M.25.06 O: CHARLES M. RUSSELL / bust of Russell
R: Cowboy herding cattle / 1864 1964 / CENTENNIAL
64-B-ma- (Price \$7.50, this medal is available from Montana Centennial Headquarters, P.O. BOX M.T.C., Helena, Montana.)

64. M. 25. 07 The same as 64. M. 25. 06, except this variety has a diameter of 42mm, is struck in silver, and priced at \$15.00.
64. M. 27. 03a O: STATE OF NEVADA (star) 100TH ANNIVERSARY /
CARSON CITY BRANCH (eagle) UNITED STATES MINT /
39-B- - edifice / NOW...STATE MUSEUM / MINT MARK / CC /
1864-1964 / OFFICIAL SOUVENIR MEDALLION
R: Similar to the obverse of 64. M. 27. 02a
(Price \$1.00, this medal is available from Shawnee Hills Medalists, P.O.Box 342, Harrisburg, Ill.)
64. M. 27. 03b The same as 64. M. 27. 03a, except this variety is struck in an oxidized bronze finish, and priced at \$1.50.
64. M. 27. 03c The same as 64. M. 27. 03a, except this variety is struck in nickel-silver, and priced at \$1.25.
64. M. 27. 03d The same as 64. M. 27. 03a, except this variety is struck in .999 fine silver, and priced at \$7.50.
64. M. 27. 03e The same as 64. M. 27. 03a, except this variety is struck in platinum, and priced at \$550.00.
64. M. 27. 04 O: NEVADA STATEHOOD / ALL / FOR OUR / COUNTRY/
1864 / 1964 / Lincoln signing proclamation of state-
31-S-ha-60 hood / telegraph key
R: Wreath joined by ribbon at top encircling star (on ribbon, BATTLE BORN) / prospector with laden burro / SILVER STATE
(Priced at \$3.50 each, or \$6.50 for a pair, these medals are available from Heraldic Art, Box 735, Cleveland 22, Ohio.)
64. M. 31. 09 O: FESTIVAL / Gas Pavilion / OF GAS
R: NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964-65 CORPORATION /
32-N- - A.G.A. - GAS, INC. / NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR /
1964-65
(This piece is given out as a souvenir to those who visit the Gas Pavilion at the Fair.)
64. M. 31. 10 O: GENERAL MOTORS / Pavilion view / 1964-1965 /
FUTURAMA

- 30- - - R: BUICK . CADILLAC . CHEVROLET . OLDS-MOBILE . PONTIAC / GENERAL MOTORS / ship on sea within steering wheel frame / OVERSEAS OPERATIONS / HOLDEN . OPEL . VUXHALL
(These medals are being mounted on wooden blocks or imbedded in plastic, for presentation to distinguished guests at the pavilion.)
- 64.M.31.11 O: PAUL VI JOHN XXIII / busts of the two popes /
64-B- - VATICAN PAVILION / view of pavilion / 1964 NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1965
R: ROMA 1498 PIETA BY MICHELANGELO NEW YORK 1964 / depiction of the Pieta
(Sculptored by Albino Manca, priced at \$4.25, this medal may be purchased from the Vatican Pavilion at the Fair.)
- 64.M.31.12 O: COMMODORE MACDONOUGH / bust / 1783-1825
-S- -5 R: 150TH ANNIVERSARY / the Commodore's flagship Saratoga, two shields, and the Macdonough monument tower / BATTLE OF PLATTSBURGH
(Priced at \$5.00 plus 25¢ handling, this medal is available from Daniel Mitchell, Battle of Plattsburg Headquarters, Plattsburg, N.Y.)
- 64.M.36.01 O: PACIFIC NORTHWEST NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION /
39-G- - birds in flight / PNNA
R: THE CITY OF ROSES / 21ST / ANNUAL / CONVENTION / MAY 21-24 / 1964 / PORTLAND OREGON
(These medals were given away to registrants at the convention.)
- 64.M.37.01a O: "UNKNOWN PLOT" / monument / JOHNSTOWN, PA.
39-B- - FLOOD . MAY 31, 1889
R: INCLINED PLANE / view of the facility / STEEPEST IN THE WORLD
(Price \$1.00, this medal was issued by the Johnstown Coin Club, P.O.Box 190, Johnstown, Pa.)
- 64.M.37.01b The same as 64.M.37.01a, except this variety was struck in silver, limited to 1,000 serially numbered copies, and sold in combination with the bronze piece in a plastic holder at \$13.50.

- 64.M.37.02 O: BICENTENNIAL / 1764 (city emblems) 1964 / EAST BERLIN, PA.
- 35-G- - R: FOUNDED / BOROUGH INC. / NOV. 10, 1879 / JOHN FRANKENBERGER
(Price 50¢ plus postage, this medal is available from Gene S. Swartz, P.O. Box 156, East Berlin, Pa., 17316.)
- 64.M.48.01 O: MADISON COIN CLUB / state capital and map / 1932 (star) 1964
- 38-G- - R: NUMISMATISTS / ORG. (badger and state map) 1960 / OF WISCONSIN
(These medals were given away to registrants at the convention.)
- 64.M.55.02a O: GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR / bust / 1880-1964
- 32-S- - R: VERA CRUZ . ST. MIHIEL . CHAMPAGNE . MARNE . ARGONNE . SEDAN . BATAAN . CORREGIDOR . NEW BUINEA . BORNEO . LEYTE . LINGAYEN . MANILA . TOKYO . PUSAN . INCHON . YALU / MacArthur splashing ashore (left, "I SHALL / RETURN" / MARCH 11, 1942, and right, "I HAVE / RETURNED" / OCTOBER 20, 1944)
(Designed by Calvin Massey, price \$6.60 plus membership, through the National Commemorative Society, 1617 John F. Kennedy Blvd., Philadelphia, Pa., 19103.)
- 64.M.55.02b The same as 64.M.55.02a, except this variety is struck in platinum, and only three copies are so struck.
- 64.M.55.03a O: GENERAL OF THE ARMY / 1880 (bust) 1964 / DOUGLAS MacARTHUR
- 39-Bo- -ul R: Five star cluster / "I SHALL RETURN" / BATAAN ...1942 / "OLD SOLDIERS NEVER DIE; / THEY JUST FADE AWAY" / CONGRESS...1951 / wreath
(Price \$2.50, and available from Capitol Medals, P.O. Box 667, High Point, N.C.)
- 64.M.55.03b The same as 64.M.55.03a, except this variety was struck with silver satin oxidized finish, and priced at \$3.50

- 64.M.55.03c The same as 64.M.55.03a, except this variety was struck in .999 fine silver, with a limit of 7,500 copies being struck, and priced at \$10.00
- 64.M.55.03d The same as 64.M.55.03a, except this variety was struck in platinum, with a limitation of 25 copies, and priced at \$750.00.
- 64.T.09.01 O: 1964 FUNTIME CELEBRATION 1964 / pirate head / JULY 1-5 / ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
32-G- -100 R: GOOD / FOR 50¢ IN TRADE / AND REDEEMABLE / UNTIL JULY 3, 1964 / AT THE / UNION TRUST CO. / 9TH & CENTRAL / ST. PETERSBURG / FLORIDA
(Priced at 50¢, these are available from the Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 1371, St. Petersburg, Fla., 33731.)
- 64.T.12.01 O: airplane / 1964 / SCHILLER PARK / ANNIVERSARY
34-G-wn-50 (the number 50 is in the background behind the past two lines / 1914 / horse drawn plow share / PLOW SHARES TO JET FIELDS / wreath frame
(Priced at \$0.50 plus postage, this token is available from Golden Jubilee Headquarters, P.O. Box 50, Schiller Park, Ill.)
- 64.M.26.01 O: DIAMOND JUBILEE / 1889 (mans figure) 1964 / ELGIN / 75 / NEBR. (this and past two lines upon
37-G- - diamond, which is framed by rye and pea vines) / VETCH CAPITOL
R: SOUVENIR COIN / 75TH / ELGIN JUBILEE / RE-DEEMABLE AT / JUBILEE HQTS. BY JUNE 17 / FOR / ONE DOLLAR IN TRADE
(Price \$1.25, available from Diamond Jubilee, P.O.Box F, Elgin, Nebr., 68636.)
- 64.T.33.01e The same as 64.T.33.01a, except the dates at the base of the obverse on this variety are considerably larger than on the previous four varieties. It is believed that less than 1,000 copies of this variety were struck.
- 64.T.37.01 O: 1864 KANE (star) PENNSYLVANIA 1964 / panes depicting INDUSTRIES, RESOURCES, RECREATION, TRANSPORTATION, AND GEN. T. KANE / A CENTURY OF PROGRESS
34-G-wn-50

R: SOUVENIR MONEY / REDEEMABLE / FOR 50¢
 IN TRADE / BY THE KANE, PENNA. / CENTENNIAL
 CELEBRATION / COMMITTEE ON OR BEFORE /
 AUGUST 12, 1964 / NOT TO BE USED IN LIEU OF /
 LAWFUL MONEY OF THE / UNITED STATES
 (Priced at 50¢, and issued through Richard Grandinetti,
 Centennial Celebration, Kane, Pa., 16735.)

RHODE ISLAND TOKENS

By Robert J. Lindesmith

Recently while checking through a Lyman H. Low auction catalog dated September 11, 1914, I ran across an entry which appears to give a rather important clue as to the source and the original use of a good many of the dies that appear in this series. As the listing also contains unpublished information on the Hard Time Token series, I believe it warrants publication in the Journal along with additional notes.

Adams 729 (Low 75)

Obv. AMERICAN INSTITUTE

Rev. COPY OF A MEDAL/AWARDED TO/
 ROBINSON'S/JONES & CO/FOR THE
 BEST/MILITARY, NAVAL/SPORTING, /
 PLAIN FLAT/BUTTONS/1833.

Adams 730 (Low 76)

Obv. Same

Rev. Similar to above.

Adams 726 (Low 103)

Obv. Same

Rev. COPY OF A GOLD MEDAL/
 AWARDED TO/R & W ROBINSON, /FOR
 THE BEST/MILITARY, NAVAL, /
 SPORTING, /& PLAIN FLAT/BUTTONS/
 1836.

Adams 727 (Low 104)

Obv. Same

Rev. Similar to above.

Adams 728 (Low 105)

Obv. Copy of above.

Rev. Same as reverse of Low 103.

There does not appear to be any reason outside of the obverse die, which is similar on all these cards, to associate them with New York City. The following is the complete Low description of the obv. of Low 75:

Obv. AMERICAN INSTITUTE Liberty seated at the shore, amid emblems of commerce, and leaning on a shield surmounted by an eagle. Below, NEW YORK / H.

As each of the reverses definitely states that it was a copy of a medal awarded by the American Institute of New York there would appear to be no question that Edward Hulseman copied the design from the original Medal. Dies by Robert Lovett, SR. This is proven by a photograph in my possession of the original American Institute Medal in Silver which was awarded to Jonathan Reed for a horse power reaping machine, which is dated 1841.

Mr. Low in his notes regarding Low 75 refers to the Bushnell statement that the dies of this piece were by Edward Hulseman. As Low was of the opinion that Hulseman was in the employ of H.M. & E.I. Richards, of Attleboro, Mass., just prior to the time that Hulseman's name started appearing in the New York Directories, listed as a card engraver, at 80 Nassau Streets, (1837 to 1841) there is reason to believe there may have been a printers error in regards to the listing of the dates 1837-47. Probably should read 1836-37 as this would agree with the date of the R & W Robinson card and the data on Hulseman.

While there is some question on the length of time that the firm of R & W Robinson was in business, it can be shown by the listings in "A Century of Campaign Buttons" by J. Doyle DeWitt that they were still operating in 1844. DeWitt in his Note regarding Clothing button No. HC 1844-58 states that it was made by R & W Robinson, Button Manufacturers, of Attleboro, Massachusetts.

This button has the same bust of Henry Clay that appears on No. HC 1844-46. A Shell Medalet. (A political device introduced by the button manufacturers to compete with the medal and token makers.) Also according to the DeWitt reference, the so called Shell Medalets were first introduced during the 1844 campaign.

Under the regular listing of the Clay campaign pieces, this same bust appears on No. HC 1844-28. Obv. Bust in toga to left. At left, "Henry,"
 at right, "Clay." Below, "1844." Within
 a circle of 26 stars.
 Rev. The arms of Rhode Island.

Silver, Copper, Brass, White Metal, Lead. 26 mm.

Mr. DeWitt lists the date of issue of this piece as doubtful, which would seem to be borne out by its not being listed in the 1862, Alfred H. Satterlee, list of Clay medals and tokens. He also mentions that the reverse is the same obverse that appears in a series of twelve tokens struck in brass depicting various hunting and sporting scenes known as the "Rhode Island tokens."

For those not familiar with the Rhode Island Tokens, they can find the different dies illustrated in "Patriotic Civil War Tokens" by George and Melvin Fuld.

Obverse die: The arms of Rhode Island.--Shield, containing a fowl anchor within a partial wreath of laurel leaves with the word Hope above it and 1844 below; above all, thirteen stars. (Fuld Patriotic die 481)

Reverse die #	1. Gunner, to right:	(Fuld die 484)
" "	2. Two pheasants:	(Fuld die 489)
" "	3. Greyhound;	(Fuld die 488)
" "	4. Three partridges;	(Fuld die 492)
" "	5. Setter dog and woodcock;	(Fuld die 491)
" "	6. Two dogs barking at tree;	(Fuld die 482)
" "	7. Hunter and hounds;	(Fuld die 490)
" "	8. Hare;	(Fuld die 487)
" "	9. Stag;	(Fuld die 485)
" "	10. Soldier, "V.T. Militia"	(Fuld die 486)
" "	11. Eagle with shield bearing anchor and seventeen stars;	(Fuld die 483)
" "	12. Eagle with "Fremont and Dayton, the People's Choice;	(Fuld die 493B)

Reverse die # 13. "War of 1861." "Engaged in
the above Battles." (Fuld die 493)
" " 14. Horseman, "Boston Light Dragoon;
(Fuld die 493A)

Copper, lead, brass. 30 mm. Edge of obverse milled;
of reverse variously ornamented.

The above is based on the Dr. Storer list of the medals and tokens of Rhode Island, which can be found published in the March 1898 issue of "The Numismatist". They are numbered 21 to 34.

Besides the above 14 dies found struck in combination with the Rhode Island die, there are two others; the Clay die which has been described and the Fuld Patriotic die 134 which is found muled with the Rhode Island series of Civil War tokens.

Fuld die 134 (H&G die 493) is listed as a Probable Lincoln die by Mr. Howland Wood in his paper on the muling of the Rhode Island Civil War tokens which appears in the August 1909 issue of "The Numismatist". He mentions that, "I can think of no one else whom this caricature (whether intentional or not) would fit, unless it be Uncle Sam. While he had some doubts of the original purpose of this die, he mentions that possibly it could have been originally issued with either the Kettridge or the Rudd tokens which are listed under Willimantic, Connecticut in the Hetrich & Gutttag reference on "Civil War Tokens and Tradesmen's Store Cards." These two dies are also illustrated in the article on "Lincoln Civil War Tokens" by George and Melvin Fuld which appears in the December 1959 "The Numismatist".

Mr. Howland Wood indicates that possibly the muling of die 134 with the obverse of the Low Hard Time Token 116 (Patriotic die 472) would serve as a lead to the identification of the parties responsible for the muling of the Rhode Island Tokens. Of Low 116 he comments, "A careful study of the ornaments and letter punches of this piece indicates that H.M. and E.I. Richards, of Attleboro, Mass., made the Maverick Coach card." From the above observation, he mentions the possibility that the Richardses were responsible for the muling, although he reflects that their workmanship must have fallen off greatly as he considered the die work of the Providence cards as the poorest of all the Civil War Tokens.

Die 134 is also found muled with Patriotic dies 184 and 283 which are listed as button dies by Mr. Wood. While the Fuld's indicate their doubts on this point as no originals of these buttons have been discovered, it would seem very possible that these were button dies used by either R & W Robinson or its predecessors. Fuld die 184 could be listed under the heading "SPORTING" and Fuld die 283 under "NAVAL". The possibility that these buttons were made in small quantities may account for no originals being known at present.

The Low reference to the "Boston Light Dragoons" button and the DeWitt reference to the Clay button would seem to indicate that this same line of reasoning could apply to all of the dies involved in the "Rhode Island Token" series except Reverse dies 12, 13 and Fuld die 134.

Reverse die #13 was used on a Civil War identification check. The blank space in the center was used to stamp in the names of the battles in which the soldier was engaged. The other side of the check contained their name, company and regiment, etc.

DeWitt lists the original use of Reverse die #12 as the Reverse of Jo. JF 1856-12. Obv. COL. JOHN. C. FREMONT. JESSIE'S CHOICE. His note indicates that in the 1860's fifteen proof sets were restruck in copper, brass and white metal. And that prior to the destroying of the original dies, 3 copies in proof brass were struck of this reverse in combination with the Arms of Rhode Island. He notes that possibly a few were also struck in copper.

Mr. Lyman H. Low in his notes in regard to Low 83 states that the firm of H M & E I Richards was formed in 1830 and that after a few years in operation was dissolved. Each of the partners continuing on in the same business.

In 1837 Henry Manning Richards went to Philadelphia and continued the same occupation there for five or six years. Mr. Low was under the impression that he later returned to Attleboro, prior to the time he moved to Boston, where he established himself on Green Street in February, 1863. A short time after this he admitted his son, Eugene H. Richards, into partnership; the father died July 19, 1886, but the son continued at the same place, with a New York office on Broadway.

Edmund Ira, the junior partner some years after the breaking up of the partnership with his cousin H. M. Richards, admitted his son E. Ira Richards, Jr. into the firm, and opened an office in New York, on Nassau Street, and later on Broadway, while Frank Richards, another son, Low believed, still carries on the business of his father at North Attleboro.

The Richard D. Kenney reference "EARLY AMERICAN MEDALISTS AND DIE-SINKERS" has the following listed under the firm name of H.M. & E.I. Richards: "Jewelry manufacturers of Attleboro, Mass. who, in addition to their own cards, made several Hard Times and Civil War tokens."

While it is unfortunate that Kenney did not elaborate on this information, it would appear that the individual Richards could have been responsible for the issuance of a good many of the token and political pieces issued between 1830 and through the Civil War period. Also there is the interesting question of just what H.M. Richards did in Philadelphia during the period of 1837 to 1843.

From the Low note in regards to the Richardses it would seem very likely that one of them could have struck DeWitt No. JF 1856-12. And as they were active in this area up through the Civil War period, they could very well have acquired the remaining button dies of the firm of R & W Robinson. Thus these button dies along with the Hard Time and the political dies could have ended up in the possession of the Richards who cut the dies for the original Rhode Island Civil War Tokens.

While there is some question on whether all the muling and restriking of these pieces took place at the same time, it would appear from the metal combinations listed in "Patriotic Civil War Tokens" that they were also struck at the same time that Mr. Albert V. Jenks, a prominent collector of Providence, R.I., ordered the complex muling of the Rhode Island Civil War tokens, either late in 1864 or early in 1865.

That the Rhode Island tokens were struck in sets would seem to be proven by the following entry in a February 23-26, 1874 auction catalogued by William H. Strobridge:

Lot 1296 Series of tokens published by the Rhode Island Numismatic

Society; Obv. arms of the State; reverse in some instances patriotic, but generally of a sporting character, and on this account and every other, to be admired and commended. In lead. 15 pieces. Size 20.

The above reference to the Rhode Island Numismatic Society would also seem to indicate that the name for this series of 12 tokens struck from old button dies originated with that organization. Under a listing of the officers of that organization, there appears in the November 1866 issue of the "American Journal of Numismatics" a corrected list of Rhode Island Copperheads sent in by John J. Meader, secretary of that organization. As Jenks also was listed as an Officer, it is obvious where Meader received his detailed information.

The 1898 listing of Rhode Island tokens and medals by Dr. Storer show that there was some question as to the original purpose of issuing this series. One correspondent, Mr. Charles Gorton, of Providence, states, "that most of the above were struck by the R. I. wing of the Tammany Society during the presidential (Polk and Dallas) campaign of 1844, and that the various animals upon the reverses had reference to the names borne by its "Sachems" and "braves," who wore tails and feathers in their caps. The reverse of a later date would then have been combined with the original obverse of 1844". Another correspondent, Mr. W.T.R. Marvin, of Boston, questions the explanation, "however, in the absence of any direct reference upon the medals to the Tammany "Indian," and as they all have as the obverse the arms of Rhode Island, with date 1844, he thinks that they are to be attributed to the mere fancy of some local medalist."

As Mr. Charles Gorton was the President of the Rhode Island Numismatic Association in 1866, it would seem very possible that these old button dies were used for the purpose he mentions, although it would seem that the R.I. wing of the Tammany Society would have frowned on the use of the Henry Clay die in combination with the 1844 arms of Rhode Island die. As the Clay button die was already being used in this campaign it would seem logical to assume that this piece was struck at a later period. It may very well be that the 1844 arms of Rhode Island die was created for the purpose that Mr. Gorton mentions.

At this point it may be in order to mention that while there has been a great deal of criticism aimed at the muling of the Rhode Island Civil War tokens, the same practice was carried on in New York, Cincinnati and Philadelphia. Although not quite on such an extensive a scale with so few dies. Just as examples: In New York City, the Bridgens dies were used to create close to 300 varieties of Patriotic and Civil War cards. Cincinnati has the muling of the "Wealth of the South" series and the muling of John Stanton dies. In Philadelphia there is the muling of Key and Robert Lovett dies.

As this practice was encouraged by the majority of the prominent token and medal collectors of that period, it would hardly seem necessary at present to keep this subject clouded in mystery. From my own investigation into this subject, it is apparent, that once this mystery is removed, there is a logical explanation for all the listings that appear in the Civil War series.

While it is not the purpose of this paper to clear up all the points in regards to the mystery that has surrounded the issuance of the Rhode Island series, I have tried to show how the Low reference ties in with the original theory of Mr. Howland Wood that the Richardses were probably responsible for the muling of the Rhode Island series. It could very well be, that the difference in the grade of workmanship can be laid to the dies of the Civil War tokens being engraved

by Frank Richards, the son of E. Ira Richards, who was either located in Attleboro or North Attleboro at that time. That the Rhode Island tokens were struck in either one of these locations would seem logical when considering the short distance between these two points and Providence, Rhode Island.

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1870 Store Cards

By Robert J. Lindesmith

In UNITED STATES STORE CARDS by Edgar H. Adams the Mason & Co. tokens are listed under Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Numbered 363 to 366. MASON & CO.-- Rev., Washington. Struck in White metal, Copper, Brass and Copper-nickel.

Outside of the reference to Washington, the above listing would appear to contain very little that would be of interest to the Token and Medal collector. But this is far from true as a further study shows that Ebenezer L. Mason played a rather important role in the field of Numismatics in the 1860's, 70's and 80's. Both as a coin dealer and as the publisher of the Mason's Coin Collector's Magazine.

This magazine issued between 1867 and 1872 and then discontinued for a time, supplies several important clues to the mystery behind the muling of the Key dies; Robert Lovett dies with Key's and the possible explanation of the muling of other Civil War dies which are referred to in "Patriotic Civil War Tokens" by the Fulds as possibly being issued by an unknown engraver in Philadelphia.

From a check of the reference material on hand, the following list of the Mason & Co. tokens would appear to be the correct version:

Rev., in six lines MASON & CO. /	Obv: Washington		
1870/COIN AND/STAMP	(Fuld Patriotic Civil War		
DEALERS/139 No. 9th St. /	Token die 116)		
PHILA.	Copper	Size 12	
	100 struck		
Same	Brass	"	
	100 struck		
Same	White metal	"	
	100 struck		
Same	Nickel (Copper Nickel)	"	
	20 struck		
Same	Silver	"	
	12 struck		
Same	Gold	"	
	3 struck		
Same	Obv: Lincoln (Fuld Patriotic Civil		
	War Token die 129)		
	Brass	Size 12	
	2 struck		
Same	White metal	"	
	2 struck		
Same	Obv: Franklin (Fuld Patriotic Civil		
	War Token die 153)		
	Brass	Size 12	
	2 struck		
Same	White metal	"	
	2 struck		

In regards to the above listing of the Nickel variety, it might be in order to mention that in the early listings of tokens and medals, a good many of the

dealers and collectors made a practice of listing Copper-Nickel as Nickel and Nickel as German Silver. As Adams lists a Copper-nickel variety of the Mason Card, this would appear to be true in regards to above listing of the Nickel variety.

My first interest in the Mason & Co. tokens was aroused about six months ago, as a result of checking through an auction catalog dated January 7, 8 & 9, 1878, catalogued by John W. Haseltine. Which contained a rather large offering of what appeared to be mules and restrikes of U.S. medals and tokens. And while space does not permit a full listing, the following four lots will illustrate my point:

(Under Washington Pieces)

- Lot 729 Head nearly facing; rev., Mason & Co.'s card; silver proof; very rare; size 12.
- 730 Same obverse; rev., Bale's head of Franklin; copper and white metal proofs; rare; 2 pieces; size 12.
- 731 Same obverse; rev., Stoner & Shroyer card; silver, copper and white metal proofs; very rare; 3 pieces; size 12.
- 732 Same obverse; rev., Mason & Co.'s card; copper, brass and white metal; fine; 3 pieces; size 12.

From the above and a check of some 200 auction catalogs dating between 1871 and 1885, it soon becomes apparent that some of the dies from the above series were being muled with other dies at least up to the 1870's.

In an Auction catalog dated June 5-6, 1879 catalogued by S. K. Harzfeld, the following interesting entry appears under lot 471:

- 1864 Token. Obv. Indian head surrounded by 13 stars. On band: Key, Phila. Rev., New Masonic Hall, Philadelphia. Said to be the only specimen known. Copper, proof. Size 12.

The above obverse die, Fuld 96 (H&G 80) is combined with the obverse die of the "New Masonic Hall, Philadelphia" medalet which was dated 1873. In "PATRIOTIC CIVIL WAR TOKENS" by the Fuld's, die 96 is combined with 116 (Washington), 129 (Lincoln), 144 (Grant) and 284 (eagle). All with a rarity rating of 8 or 9. Under Civil War Store Card tokens this die only appears in the Stoner & Shroyer series, which is considered the original use for this die. The Fuld's give this token struck in copper (H&G 6400) a rarity rating of R-3.

While it generally has been conceded that the Keys were responsible for the entire output of the Stoner and Shroyer tokens and also the Mason & Co. tokens as a result of the Key dies that appear in the S&S series, they all admit to the mystery might be cleared up by a check into the background of the Mason & Co. tokens dated 1870. With the help of the A.N.A. library, I found the following entry on Page 91 MASON'S COIN STAMP COLLECTORS' MAGAZINE dated June 1870:

NEW BUSINESS CARD

We have just issued a store card, having on obverse Washington's bust (full face), "Born Feb. 22, 1732. Died Dec. 14, 1799." Reverse. "Mason & Co., Coin and Stamp Dealers, 139 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, 1870." This card is from dies made by Charles K. Warner, medalist, No. 1021 Chestnut

Street, in this city, and for beauty and perfectness of design, as well as sharpness and uniformity of impression, is not excelled by any card in America. We have had proof sets struck expressly for collectors, comprising silver, nickel, copper, brass and white-metal. Price, \$1 the set of five pieces. Three of these cards only were struck in gold for private parties. Any person sending us a new subscriber to this magazine will receive a set of these beautiful metallic cards.

On page 107 of the July 1870 issue:

APOLOGETICAL.

We regret to be compelled to announce that, in striking our new metallic store cards the dies were broken and we succeeded only in striking one hundred copper, one hundred brass, one hundred white metal, twenty nickel and twelve silver pieces. The specimens or trial cards were very fine, but the dies failed from the start, and, when striking the nickel pieces, were completely ruined. We have now sets in copper, brass and white-metal at twenty-five cents per set.

On page 109 of the July 1870 issue:

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L.S. --Can send you the copper, brass and white metal cards for 25 cents per set. Dies broken and can be seen at our office.

The above three entries in regards to the Mason tokens are the only references found in a complete check of the Mason magazines issued between 1867 and 1872. The last issue being dated October 1872.

The interesting point is that E. Mason. Jr. makes no reference to the Lincoln or Franklin mules, although the following which appears in the January, 1871 issue would seem to indicate that he rather frowned upon this practice:

MULE PIECES

If, in the whole range of numismatics, there is anything more annoying to a collector than a "mule piece," we should like to know it. Struck for no other purpose than to gratify a desire to perplex the amateur and to accumulate filthy lucre more rapidly than legitimately, they excite in our mind for the progenitors two feelings--pity and contempt; pity for the weak intellect that attempts to falsify history by the production of unique pieces; contempt for the motive which actuates the parties. viz.: private gain. We trust our government will prevent, in the future, the surreptitious manufacture of muled coins, and visit the authors of all such pieces with condign punishment. The proper trial pieces, or patterns struck in different metals, are all that we require, and the muling of the obverse of one pattern with that of a different one is reprehensible in the extreme. We have seen pieces thus muled that would puzzle the future historian to know whether we coined money for public use, or were engaged in an effort to produce enigmatical pieces for private amusement.

Thus the Mason reference to the dies being completely ruined while striking the nickel (copper-nickel) pieces, left only Charles K. Warner as being in position to strike the Lincoln and Franklin mules. Checking along this line, it soon becomes apparent that Mr. Warner with possible help from some other party, was also responsible for the muling of the Stoner and Shroyer tokens

and the muling of Fuld Patriotic dies 96, 116, 129, 130, 142, 144, 145, 153, 282, 284, 347, 348, 349, 463 and 477. The S & S series contains dies 96, 116, 129, 144, 145, 153, 282 and 349.

For the newer collectors of tokens and medals, they can be brought up to date on the Stoner and Shroyer subject by reading the following very interesting papers:

The Stoner and Shroyer Tokens by Waldo C. Moore. January, 1943 Numismatist. A New View Of The Stoner and Shroyer Tokens by Max M. Schwartz. May 1943 Numismatist. Medallie Memorials to Franklin by Melvin and George Fuld. December 1956 Numismatist.

As for my listing of the Mason Lincoln and Franklin mules, I have mainly based my information on the following two entries which appear in a January 13, 14 and 15, 1874 auction, catalogued by John W. Haseltine:

Lot 1104 1864: Mason & Co.'s Card; bust of Lincoln; brass and white metal; but 2 sets struck; fine.
1105 Mason & Co's Card; bust of Franklin; brass and white metal; but 2 sets struck; fine.

While some may question using these two lots which are listed under miscellaneous as a correct source of information in regards to metal types and number struck, it is apparent from a close study of some 60 Haseltine catalogs that he had a great deal of first hand information in regards to this series and the other related series. So much in fact, that one would be inclined to think that he may have had a part in the muling and restriking operation, although it is more likely that he served as an agent for Warner in regards to tokens and medals struck expressly for sale to collectors.

Mr. Max M. Schwartz states that the Washington die (Fuld Patriotic die 116) was a die made by Charles C. Wright, who died in 1854. Its original use undoubtedly being Baker 76. His conclusion that this die was not in the possession of the original maker at the time that the Stoner and Shroyer series was muled would seem to be borne out by the strong indications that a number of the Wright and Bale dies were later restruck and muled in Philadelphia.

It is rather hard to determine the original use of the Lincoln die 129 engraved by William H. Key of Philadelphia, although it does appear very possible that this die in combination with Fuld die 347 (DeW. AL 1864-74) along with the McClellan die 142 in combination with die 349 (DeW. GMcC 1864-40) were issued in limited quantities by Charles K. Warner for sale to collectors or for collector friends. This same practice was followed by him in the 1868 presidential campaign by the issuance of the very similar Grant and Seymour medalets engraved by Key, dated 1868. Although in this case, they were issued in larger quantities for sale to the general public. The Grant die (Fuld 144) and the Seymour die (Fuld 145) along with the Lincoln die (Fuld 129) are found muled with the Stoner & Shroyer series. The McClelland die (Fuld 142) was broken while striking it in combination with the Fuld die 282 (Flying eagle with dropping head).

The first listing of the Mason & Co. Lincoln cards appears in the Second Supplementary List of Lincoln Medals by Henry W. Holland which was published in the April 1875 issue of the American Journal of Numismatics. No. 371 in brass, No. 372 in white metal. In the Robert P. King Lincoln list which was

published in 1924, King only lists the white metal variety. King No. 638. This King listing is mentioned by J. Doyle DeWitt in his "A Century of Campaign Buttons" and later in the listing of "U.S. Store Cards or Merchants Tokens" by Donald M. Miller, where it is listed as No. 366A. Same. Rev., Lincoln. DeWitt #AL 1864-74(B).

This die is evidently still in existence as it appeared in 1939 struck with the following reverse:

Legend: CENTRAL STATES NUMISMATIC CONFERENCE -
 April 22-23, /1939/CHICAGO. In inner circle: THE DIE
 USED/FOR THE/OBVERSE SIDE/WAS USED/IN 1864/
 FOR MAKING/POLITICAL TOKENS.
 Below at edge: RIPSTRA.

Listed as 1075 in the Third Supplement of the Lincoln list by Paul H. Ginther and Nathan N. Eglit published in the December 1959 Numismatist.

The Franklin die (Fuld 153) appears to be either a close copy of the small token by Joseph Bale, who died in 1851, or the end result of an original Bale die being altered or hubbed. And while I have found no evidence that Charles K. Warner did any hubbing, it is rather hard to determine the original reason for the 4 variations of the Franklin die (one being a possible die trial) which were definitely struck at a later date.

As William H. Key engraved a good many dies for Charles K. Warner, it would seem possible that he may have made the Franklin die (Fuld 153, although there does not appear to be any evidence pointing to this conclusion. In contrast, there is a great deal of evidence pointing to old dies being altered, restruck, and muled which would seem to indicate that a Bale die or dies were used to create these Franklin varieties.

One of the variations of the Franklin die which is very similar to Fuld die 153 appears muled with the 1860 A.B. Taylor card and also the M.F. Beirn Civil War Store card. As a study of the Haseltine catalogs would seem to indicate that the different metal varieties of these mules were struck in quantities of 4 or less there would seem to be good reason to attach some importance to Lot 657 which appears in an April 19, 1905 auction cataloged by Lyman H. Low:

Lot 657. Head of Franklin, by BALE, Counterstamped with a dog.
 Rev., Plain. The SAME head with traces of engraver's
 name, card of Taylor, Phil., 1860. C.H. Needles, Twelfth
 and Race Sts. Fine; last 2 in W.m. 18, 19 m. 3 pcs.

In regards to the Beirn Franklin mule, the Fuld's also list the Franklin die with the field turned down giving no inscription in the field. This die is only found struck with the M.F. Beirn reverse and only in white metal. Which would seem to indicate that possibly it was just a die trial of an original die with the legend removed. The Beirn and Taylor cards were probably struck after the legend BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was added to the die. As there is a die break from the border to M in BENJAMIN in the illustrations of the Beirn and Taylor cards which appear in "Medallic Memorials to Franklin." it may be that the dies were discarded after striking a limited number of each.

A very similar Franklin hub surrounded by fourteen stars appears muled with the 1869 WHITNEY BROS card. This was struck in somewhat larger quantities

in the different metal combinations for sale to collectors. As the original obverse die of the 1869 Whitney card was altered to form two rare minor varieties (Only 4 sets of each struck) it would seem possible that this Franklin die may have been altered to create Fuld die 153. If this were true, it would explain why the Franklin die with stars appears only struck with the Whitney card. There does not appear to be any further published record of this die.

While it is very possible that there is some other solution to the creation of the small Franklin tokens, the above theory seems to fit the data that I have compiled on the muling and restriking of tokens in Philadelphia. That they were struck by the same party or parties, I'm rather certain, although it would take a rather lengthy paper to prove the point.

In the December 1956 Franklin issue of the Numismatist, the Fuld's list the Franklin Mason & Co. card struck in brass but mention that they had not seen the piece. Their introduction to the Franklin listing, which appear on pages 1395 and 1396, gives a rather interesting account of the background of these Franklin tokens.

Again in the 11/24/61 issue of the Coin World, George J. Fuld illustrates and gives an account of the Franklin die (Fuld 153) struck on a 1799 U.S. silver dollar by the late Stephen Nagy of Philadelphia, who was an old time coin dealer. He mentions that Nagy made obverse strikings with this Franklin die on various U.S. coins somewhere between 1900 and 1940.

Thus it would seem very likely that the Franklin die passed from the hands of Charles K. Warner or the firm of WM. H. Warner & Bro. to that of Stephen Nagy. This firm was founded by Warner's father in 1823. Its ads can be found in the Numismatist as late as June 1898. The Charles K. Warner ad which lists him as a dealer in Fine Proof American Medals and Medalets can be found as late as December 1909. These ads appear under the heading "Established 1863."

It would seem that the Mason's Coin Collector's Magazine may have been a leading factor in keeping the Stoner and Shroyer mules off the market until the middle 1870's. While it is rather certain that the majority, if not all, of the S & S mules were struck in late 1869 or early 1870, it would seem very likely that the strong editorials by E. Mason Jr. against mulings, restrikes and electrotypes may have been a major factor. While this is just a guess based on my research, it is obvious that for one reason or another that the leading collectors of Philadelphia were rather hesitant to take Mason into their confidence.

As to the Don Taxay statement that most of the electrotypes of the 1795 Jefferson Head cent were made by Ebenezer Mason from the "Randall" cent, I would like to mention the interesting point that this cent was also in the possession of John W. Haseltine, just prior to its passing back into the Randall collection. And while this may not appear important, it is rather odd that Electrotypes turned up shortly after other rarities passed through the hands of Haseltine. In a June 11-13, 1877 auction catalogued by Haseltine the following is found under Lot 507:

Washington head to right; "Gen. Washington;" Rev., the reverse die
of a New Jersey cent; electrotpe copy of the unique New Jersey Washington.

While this is not meant to imply that Haseltine actually made electrotypes, it should illustrate one reason why I have some doubts that Mason was responsible for the Jefferson cent Electrotypes, although it is possible that for one reason or another, he (and a new partner?) offered this and a good many other electrotypes

for sale in the early 1880's. It may be that for financial reasons Mason was forced to go against his original stand on electrotypes. As it is apparent that Mason was not too successful as a Coin dealer. It would seem that the Mason Coin Magazine may have been a major factor for this state of affairs. This is also indicated by the following which appears on page 14 of Vol. 1. No. 1 June 1884 issue of the Mason's Coin Collector's Magazine issued from Boston, Mass.:

"A PERSONAL friend, deeply engaged in numismatic matters, upon hearing of our purpose to continue the Coin Collectors' Magazine, said "Don't." He further said it hurt us more than we imagined."

In a May 26 and 27, 1881 auction, catalogued by John Igo of Philadelphia there is an interesting reference to a man, who was considered to be one of the best in the nation at making electrotypes, being forced to give up this business as a result of the damage done to his constitution as a result of the acid from the bronze. This catalog also lists the Washington Jersey Cent Electrotypes which brings up the interesting question of whether there is any connection between this man and the electrotypes offered for sale by Mason.

If Mason had been responsible for the making of electrotypes, it would hardly seem likely that he would publish the following on pages 44 and 45 of the August 1867 issue of Mason's Coin and Stamp Collectors' Magazine:

(J. T. B. is politely requested to consider that the remarks made in the July number, in reference to electrotypes, had special reference to novices and beginners, although they would apply equally well to experts. However, as the subject is open now, and there is an opportunity to express our opinion decidedly, we would say to all classes of collectors, avoid counterfeit coins; touch not the unclean things! If there are pieces you cannot obtain for love, labor or money, better, by far, have the blank space in your cabinet staring you in the face, than to depreciate your whole collection by placing altered or counterfeit coins there. When a person visits you and your coins are arrayed in all their shining splendor for examination, have it to say, like Cornelia "these are my jewels," and all of them genuine. Avoid the sophistry of manufacturers of spurious coin; and don't believe them when they say "1804 dollars," and "unique" pieces. They mean to force their trashy pieces, -copies of all rare coins--into every collection, and deteriorate the genuine coin. Avaunt, 'electro'.! we'll have none of thee. --Ed.)

The above just about sums up the extremely interesting story that I have found from making a detailed study of the background of the Mason & Co. Store cards. And while I admit that there are still a great many puzzling points to be cleared up in regards to the Philadelphia story, I hope the above information will be of some help to other collectors interested in this subject.
